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EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN BULGARIA AND RUMANIA

[This report presents information from two articles discussing the educational systems of Bulgaria and Rumania by Prof N. K. Goncharov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR.

Tables referred to herein are appended.]

BULGARIAN EDUCATION SINCE 1944

Sovetskaya Pedagogika
Jan 1953

On 3 September 1948, the People's Assembly adopted the Law on People's Education. In general, this law was based on the experience of the 3-year-old new Bulgaria. The law also set the pattern for the development of education, from preschool training to higher education.

At present, the following unified system of general education is in effect.

- A. Kindergartens (detski gradini) for children 3 to 7 years of age
- B. Primary (nachal'nye) schools: first to fourth grades, for children 7 to 11 years of age
- C. 1. Elementary (osnovnye) schools: first to seventh grades, for children 7 to 14-15 years of age
2. Pre-gymnasiums (progimnazii): fifth to seventh grades, for children 11 to 14-15 years of age
- D. 1. Secondary (srednie) schools: first to eleventh grades, for children 7 to 18 years of age

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2. Gymnasiums: eighth to eleventh grades, for children 14 to 18 years of age

3. Pre-gymnasiums and gymnasiums for working students

4. Nakhimov and Suworov schools

5. Workers' adult education school

E. Basic industrial training:

1. One-year factory or plant training schools

2. Trade, railroad, and other schools having a 2- to 3-year training program

F. Intermediate industrial training (4-year term). Basic and intermediate industrial training are designed to follow a 7-year training program (primary schools and pre-gymnasiums):

1. Technical schools

2. Schools

G. Higher education, having a 4- to 5-year program of instruction:

1. Universities

2. Academies

3. Institutes

A 3-year term of educational training is given the postgraduate student by the higher educational institutions.

Training is carried out in the native tongues of the population. The 7-year educational program for boys and girls is compulsory regardless of the social background or nationality of the parents. State assistance is given to students in the form of scholarships beginning with the pre-gymnasium and ending with higher educational institutions.

In 1944 - 1945, there were 242 kindergartens in Bulgaria with a staff of 274 teachers, handling 10,443 children.

Appropriations for preschool education increase each year, and the kindergarten system is growing steadily, as can be seen from the following table.

<u>School Year</u>	<u>No of Kindergartens</u>	<u>No of Children</u>	<u>No of Teachers</u>
1944 - 1945	242	10,443	274
1945 - 1946	411	18,462	461
1946 - 1947	627	26,944	600
1947 - 1948	783	28,736	832
1951 - 1952	1,570	66,320	2,648

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During the 8 years of the new regime, the number of kindergartens has increased 6.5 times, the number of children attending them 6.3 times, and the number of teachers 9.7 times. For the first time in the history of Bulgaria, kindergartens have been established for children of non-Bulgarian nationality. There are ten kindergartens for the Turkish population. It should be particularly noted that seasonal kindergartens have been organized in rural areas. Successful farming requires the establishment of kindergartens in the summer, to allow the peasants to participate more fully in cooperative farming. In summer 1952, 3,750 seasonal kindergartens were opened, with 174,854 children enrolled.

The development of preschool education has raised the problem of training teachers. Up to September 1944, there was only one special educational institution in Bulgaria for training teachers. Only 51 teachers graduated from this institution in 1944.

The compulsory 7-year educational program in Bulgaria is accomplished through 7-year elementary schools, or a 4-year primary school and a 3-year pre-gymnasium. The curriculum and textbooks are the same for the fifth through seventh grades of the elementary schools as for the pre-gymnasiums. All children are compelled to attend either the 7-year elementary school, or the 4-year school and pre-gymnasium. In the past school year, less than one percent of the children were not enrolled in the 7-year program, while in the 1952 - 1953 school year only a few children are not attending schools. Measures are taken to see that no children remain out of school.

The boarding school system is being expanded. This year alone, additional boarding schools have been organized to handle 1,500 children. More than 1,000 new school buildings have been erected during the past 8 years.

The following table compares the number of schools, students, and teachers in 1943 - 1944 and 1951 - 1952:

<u>School Year</u>	<u>No of General Education Schools</u>	<u>No of Students</u>	<u>No of Teachers</u>
1943 - 1944	5,975	700,724	27,836
1951 - 1952	6,565	967,351	36,983

In the 1952 - 1953 school year, the enrollment in Bulgarian general education schools is over one million.

The network of general education evening schools, gymnasiums, and pre-gymnasiums in Bulgaria is being widely expanded. Previously, there were no such schools. At present, 76 evening pre-gymnasiums and gymnasiums, with an enrollment of 10,932, have been established for workers and employees.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and the government are giving particular attention to developing schools for Turkish, Macedonian, Armenian, and other national minorities. In the 1943 - 1944 school year, 488 such schools were maintained at the expense of the local population. There were no secondary schools for national minorities. Now there are 1,038 national minority schools with an enrollment of 86,875 students and a staff of 3,113 teachers. National minority schools are maintained at government expense.

A considerable number of Turks reside in Bulgaria. Previously, only a small number of elementary religious schools were maintained for them. There were no secondary schools. At present, both elementary and secondary schools are maintained for the Turkish population. For training teachers, there are

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three Turkish teachers' training schools, a teacher's institute with Turkish divisions, a special teachers institute for women, and, at Sofia University, there are Turkish departments training Turkish teachers for gymnasiums.

The educational agencies of Bulgaria are devoting much attention to children with serious physical defects (blindness, deafness, etc.). At present, there are 13 special schools in which 1,463 handicapped students are being taught by 141 teachers.

The Bulgarian government, having achieved compulsory 7-year educational training, is expanding secondary education each year. The number of gymnasiums has increased threefold and a much larger number of students are enrolled.

The gymnasiums and the 11-year schools serve as the main channel of supply for the universities (two adult education schools for workers at Sofia and Stalin supply a smaller number of students for higher educational institutions).

The following subjects are studied in the general education schools: Bulgarian language and literature, Bulgarian and general history, geography, physics, astronomy, natural history, logic, psychology, Russian and one additional foreign language, drawing, singing, and music.

Great attention is devoted to the study of the Russian language. At present, the Russian language is studied beginning with the fifth grade. However, in the coming school year the study of Russian will begin in the second semester of the second grade.

There are 5,990 school libraries in the country with a stock of 2,842,828 books. The 1952 budget appropriated 79,470,000 leva for the purchase of cultural, scientific, popular, and other literature for school libraries. Book purchasing for school libraries is handled through a special central book collector, according to lists worked out by the Ministry of Education. Many books in the school libraries are published by the Detgiz of the Ministry of Education RSFSR.

Extracurricular work has been actively developed. Motion pictures are used widely as an aid in the Communist training of children in school work, and the pictures are discussed later. Soviet motion pictures are also used and are very popular with the students.

The most widespread type of work outside the classroom is the circle study group. During the 1951 - 1952 school year there were 8,300 such groups, in which 95,230 students took part. The most popular circles are in literature, history, geography, physics, and the natural sciences. Amateur performances are also widespread in the general education schools of Bulgaria. In the last school year, there were choir, dramatic, and dance groups in 6,000 schools. In rural areas, amateur children's groups perform very successfully among the population.

The organizations for children and young people are an inalienable and integral part of school life. A Pioneer organization, the G. M. Dimitrov "Septemvriye," exists in the schools. Almost all students 9 to 14 years of age belong to this organization, while students 14 years of age and older are in the DSNM (Dimitrov Union of People's Youth). The purpose of these organizations is to assist the teachers in the educational work of the school, to strengthen organizational discipline, and to develop nonclass and nonschool work, thereby assisting in the all-around development of the student. The Pioneer organization and the DSNM are the true aids of the teachers in their complicated task of training the new generation to the builders of socialist Bulgaria.

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In accordance with a party and government resolution, medical supervision has been established to guard the students' health. Doctors and nurses are attached to each school. There are medical consultation rooms in the secondary schools and pre-gymnasiums. Medical inspections are held twice a year in schools and three times a year in children's homes. Particular attention is devoted to sanitation during the summer. Almost 100 percent of the city students go to summer camps. In 1950, 484 camps, where 92,223 students vacationed, were built on the shores of the Black Sea and in mountain valleys. In addition, 3,000 schools had their own camps. In 1952, 509 camps were built for 108,686 children. The 1952 government budget included 32 million leva for camps alone.

Camps are organized in cities for students who are unable to leave home. During the summer, there is wide travel throughout Bulgaria and area studies are made. A Pioneers' town has been created in Sofia, where student projects are carried out.

At present, basic industrial training is directed by the Main Administration of Labor Reserves under the Council of Ministers, and intermediate industrial educational institutions are directed by the appropriate ministries. Serious attention is devoted to the study of both special and general subjects in the industrial institutions.

At present, there are 279 technical, industrial, factory, and plant schools in Bulgaria with an enrollment of 76,000 students and a staff of more than 4,000 teachers.

Before 1944, the higher educational system was such that students could study for an indefinite period, and a large number of those entering the universities were unable to complete their courses.

Professor G. D. Pirov, in Vysshoye obrazovaniye i problema kadrov (Higher Education and the Problem of Personnel) (Sofia, 1950), cites interesting facts in this respect. From the founding of Sofia University in 1888 up to 1944, 42,503 students were enrolled, but only 14,826, or 34.8 percent, graduated. Consequently, 65.2 percent of those admitted left the university before completing the course of study.

In 1944, there were eight universities in Bulgaria with almost 13,000 students. After the liberation on 9 September 1944, the Bulgarian government made a general cleanup of the teaching staffs of higher educational institutions.

The laws of 1947, 1948, and 1949 on higher education resulted in a radical reorganization of the universities. These laws stressed the necessity of eliminating the gap between student knowledge and the people's knowledge; higher education was placed at the disposal of the nation for economic and cultural construction.

New higher educational institutions were founded, and the principles of Marxism-Leninism are being used in the philosophy and political economy departments. Energetic measures were undertaken to modify the social composition of the students. Workers' and peasants' children gained access to higher educational institutions. More than 30 percent of the student body receives government scholarships.

The Committee for Science, Art, and Culture [now headed by Ruben Levi] directs all higher educational institutions.

At present, there are 14 higher educational institutions in Bulgaria (excluding teachers' colleges), with an enrollment of almost 40,000 students.

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The training of teaching personnel for universities is accomplished through a 3-year postgraduate course. Those completing the course and the dissertation receive the degree of Candidate of Sciences. The next higher degree is Doctor of Sciences.

The growth of education in Bulgaria has necessitated an increase in funds. The government generously finances public education. It is sufficient to mention that, in 1951, expenditures for education were 230 times those of 1944.

Scientific research is conducted in the higher educational institutions and in the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

The latter is becoming a center of the nation's scientific views. On 3 October 1949, the Presidium of the People's Assembly adopted a law on the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. This law defines the basic aims and fundamental trends of the research work of the academy, its institutes, shops, and laboratories.

The radical changes in education carried out in Bulgaria have necessitated the training of new teaching personnel and retraining of others.

In all Bulgaria, there were previously four schools for training elementary school teachers and three teachers' colleges for training pre-gymnasium teachers. Gymnasium teachers were trained in universities. In the 1943 - 1944 school year, 89 teachers graduated from the schools for elementary school teachers and 296 from the teachers' colleges.

The new regime encountered difficulties in expanding the network of general education schools. In the 1944 - 1945 school year there was a shortage of 1,153 teachers. This shortage was felt particularly in institutions for preschool children.

In retraining the present teachers, short-term courses, which included the experience of the Soviet schools, were set up. The teachers familiarized themselves with the progress of Soviet pedagogy, psychology, and methodology.

At present, there are 13 teachers' schools with a 4-year course of instruction, and 10 teachers' institutes with a 2-year course of instruction. The enrollment in these schools is 13,000, or seven times as many students as in 1943.

Sofia University trains teachers for the eighth and ninth grades. Almost every department at Sofia University is divided into two sections, one of which prepares teachers for the upper grades of the general education schools.

Bulgarian teachers attend seminars. These seminars are organized in the okoliyas under the Division of Public Education to spread the experience of outstanding teachers.

As of 1 January 1953, institutes for the improvement of teachers are to be established in accordance with a decree of the Council of Ministers. Teachers and public education workers attending these institutes will improve their pedagogical training and perfect their knowledge of a specialty.

Teachers' wages have increased, and the title "Honored Teacher" has been established in Bulgaria.

The government has adopted a law on the construction of houses for teachers. These houses will be attached to the schools and a plot of land will be given to each rural teacher for his personal use.

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Bulgarian teachers serve as deputies of people's soviets. They conduct projects for the elimination of illiteracy and they organize amateur art activities in rural schools among adults as well as children.

The universal compulsory 7-year educational program has been successful. Secondary education is being extended, the construction of many new schools and boarding schools is under way, and, during 1953, illiteracy is to be completely eliminated among the adult population.

RUMANIAN EDUCATION SINCE 1938

Sovetskaya Pedagogika
Feb 1952

Former Educational System

From 7 October to 8 November 1951, the RPR (Rumanian People's Republic) celebrated Soviet-Rumanian friendship month. The author of this article was one of the Soviet delegates to the RPR celebration, and became familiar with educational institutions in Rumania's largest cities.

In 1944, three fourths of the adult population of Rumania was illiterate. More than one third of the children of school age could not attend school. Intermediate and higher education was reserved for children of the upper classes. The number of schools did not increase. On the contrary, more and more schools were closed. Teachers were thrown out on the streets without employment. The government suppressed not only Communist, but even progressive teachers. Many disappeared into the Doftana prison. The cost of education and the complicated system of examinations prevented children of the working classes from getting an education.

The old system of education was as follows:

1. Preschool Institutions

In the whole country there were 1,577 kindergartens with about 90,000 children in all. These kindergartens were private with fees which workers could not afford.

2. Elementary 4-Year Schools

There were 13,654 of these schools, but only about 50 percent of the eligible students attended regularly, and not more than 40 percent went on to higher classes. The number of students dropped to 10,500 by 1940 - 1941.

3. General Intermediate Schools

Up to 1939 there were 211 seven-year schools, which followed elementary school. These were attended by 29,004 students but were too expensive for the working class.

4. Other Schools

Normal schools with 7-year courses, after completion of elementary school course, prepared teachers for elementary schools. There were 55 of these schools attended by 5,537 kulak students prior to 1939. Those who attended normal schools did not receive theoretical training and hence could not enter the university.

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Up to 1939, there were 60 industrial lyceums with 6,138 students. They provided average training for technical personnel.

Commercial schools with 7-year courses trained civil servants for the state apparatus and trade establishments. Up to 1939, there were 73 such commercial institutions with 8,116 students.

There were three home economics schools with 7-year courses for girls, attended by 919 students.

Religious seminaries provided an 8-year course for ministers.

Some of the intermediate schools belonged to religious organizations, some to private persons. Private schools charged high tuition fees, but only students who later attended theoretical lyceums had a right to enter higher educational institutions. Other types of intermediate schools gave their students no right to enter higher schools, unless they passed matriculation examinations.

In 1938, some 1,794,890 students attended primary and intermediate schools.

5. Higher Education

In 1938, Rumania had 16 higher educational institutions with 26,600 students. Most of them were located in Bucharest, Cluj, Timisoara, and Iasi. Of the students, 10.5 percent studied literature, 28.3 percent studied law, and 1.9 percent received agricultural training. The faculties in such schools were: literature, theology, science, law, medicine, pharmaceuticals, and veterinary medicine. The science faculty included mathematics, physics, and the natural sciences.

Educational System Since 1948

The creation of a democratic system of education began in 1948. The most urgent political and educational problem was the liquidation of illiteracy. Schools for this purpose were divided into two courses. In the first course students were taught to read, write, and make simple calculations. Those who finished the second course received 4-year primary school certificates. The success achieved by the program for the liquidation of illiteracy is shown in Table 1.

Many students who finished these courses continued their schooling by taking courses in tractor driving, agriculture, and industry. Many became leaders of collectives, MTS managers, members of people's councils, union members, and members of peace committees. It is expected that the anti-illiteracy campaign will achieve its goal by 1955.

The present educational system in Rumania consists of the following:

1. Preschool Education for Children From 3 to 7 Years Old
 - a. Kindergartens 4 hours a day
 - b. Children's day schools
 - c. Boarding schools, where children spend the week except Sundays and holidays
 - d. Seasonal schools, where children remain during agricultural work seasons.

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Especially noteworthy is the development of preschool education in rural districts. By 1952, over 2,500 kindergartens were established in collectives and state farms alone.

The development of preschool institutions is shown in Table 2.

At the end of Five-Year Plan, preschool education will be available to 400,000.

Kindergarten teachers are given special short courses of 1-2 months and special 4-year courses.

2. Primary 4-Year Schools

Primary education is obligatory and begins when the child is 7 years old. Pupils are taught in many languages, including Rumanian, Hungarian, German, Russian, Ukrainian, Slovak, Czech, Turkish, and Bulgarian. A nationwide campaign has been carried on by the government and other organizations to induce all 7-year-old children to go to school. Also, 353 boarding schools have been organized, where needy children receive scholarships. Energetic measures are being taken to make all children from 7 to 10 years old enter primary schools. The development of primary schools is shown in Table 2.

In 1948, the church and schools were separated. Religious teaching was prohibited.

3. Seven-Year Schools

Seven-year general schools are new in Rumania. Previously, some municipal 4-year schools gave supplementary classes to student artisans, blacksmiths, joiners, tailors, and shoemakers who had completed primary school. Such supplementary courses were for children of the working and poor classes. Children of the upper classes went to lyceums. The present 7-year schools provide education for workers' children and prepare them for gymnasias and special vocational institutes.

By the end of the Five-Year Plan, about 559,000 students will be attending 7-year schools.

Of the total number of 7-year schools, 700 are conducted in minority languages. Some 3,270 seven-year schools have been opened in villages.

These schools are free; 21.3 percent of the students receive state aid. The development of 7-year schools is also shown in Table 2.

4. Gymnasias

After the reform of 1948, gymnasias were open to workers' and peasants' children. About 50 percent of such children now in gymnasias receive state scholarships. Table 2 shows the development of gymnasias in Rumania.

Although the number of gymnasias did not increase greatly between 1938 and 1952 (211 to 223), attendance nearly doubled. Students are no longer aristocrats or children of the bourgeoisie, but workers' children.

Today, wide use is made of Soviet curricula, textbooks, and instruction methods. Many Soviet textbooks have been translated into Rumanian, and Soviet methods have been adapted to meet the needs of Rumanian schools. Instruction in Russian is introduced in Class IV. Study of the Rumanian Constitution begins in Class VII.

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The Union of Working Youth and Pioneer organizations are devoted to study of the lives and teachings of Lenin and Stalin and leaders of the Rumanian Workers' Party. The Soviet-Rumanian Friendship Society has also played an important part in school life by aiding pupils to become acquainted with the lives of Soviet workers, and by establishing relations between the Pioneer groups of both countries.

Much attention is paid to physical culture both during and after work hours. Outside work is done under the direction of the Ready for Work and Defense Organization (Garda, Munca si Apararea).

Close connections have been established between the school and parents. Parents' committees are invited to meetings of pedagogical councils to consult on training the child in the family.

On 15 August 1951, the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers published a decree designed to improve the living conditions of teachers and to educate them in Leninist-Stalinist doctrines so that they can instruct the youth of Rumania in the sciences, patriotism, and the building of socialism and peace. The decree raised the amount allocated for teachers' pay to 3 billion lei. They were given special privileges and titles of honor, such as Honored Teacher of the Republic. A system for raising their qualifications was initiated through the organization of the Central Institute for the Improvement of Teachers and through daily study of school methods. The decree also established the Scientific Research Institute for Pedagogical Sciences and a monthly periodical on pedagogical and psychological problems.

The same decree ordered the Soviet-Rumanian Friendship Society, the Rumano-Soviet Institute of the Academy of Sciences, and the Ministry of Education to provide teachers with periodicals and translations of Soviet material on various specialties. The decree paid particular attention to raising the ideological and theoretical level of teachers and teaching methods as the most important factor in improving the quality of school work and increasing the teacher's authority.

The gymnasium curriculum, shown in Table 3, gives a clear picture of the content and direction of Rumanian education. Rumanian language and literature hold first place, occupying about 30 percent of class time. About 20 percent is given to mathematics and about 10 percent to the study of Russian. Russian is also studied after school hours in Pioneer groups. Latin, which was taught in lycées before the war, is now taught in only five gymnasias.

Close attention is paid to supplying schools with textbooks and visual aids. Gymnasias have well-equipped laboratories for physics, chemistry, and natural sciences. From 1949 to 1951, more than 23,450,000 copies of 700 textbooks and visual aids for schools were published in Rumanian and 26,960,000 copies of 526 books in other languages.

5. Workers' Schools

Night 7-year schools and gymnasias, correspondence schools, and day schools were established for blue- and white-collar workers.

To induce young workers to attend higher schools, the Rumanian government established special 2-year workers' schools. Students in these schools are given board and lodging and full wages. This type of school was started in 1949. In 1952, there were seven such schools with an attendance of 3,755 students.

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6. Lower Technical Trade Schools

The basic type of lower technical trade school is the industrial school, which follows 4 years of primary education. This is a completely new type of school in Rumania. The course is from 2 to 4 years, depending on the complexity of the trade. Industrial schools are subordinate to the General Directorate of Labor Reserves under the Council of Ministers. The state supplies the students with clothing, footwear, food, and living quarters.

A school of this type was built in Stalin. It has light, spacious classrooms, excellent equipment, good bedrooms, and a dining hall. The students are preparing to be locksmiths, lathe operators, and milling machine operators. Industrial practice is gained in various workshops. Practical work occupies about 65 percent of the students' time. The total number of students in industrial schools is about 5,000.

One-year factory workshop training schools prepare specialists for mass-production industries.

7. Intermediate Technical Schools

A special type of intermediate technical training is offered by technical schools and special 4-year schools for students who have completed 7-year schools.

The development of industry, agriculture, and culture demands a larger number of specialists with intermediate qualifications and training, for which the Five-Year Plan makes ample provision. Much has already been done in training children of workers and peasants in specialties.

The number of students who receive scholarships amounts to 70 percent of the total attendance in technical schools and 90 percent in pedagogical schools.

Table 1 shows the development of these intermediate technical schools.

By the end of the Five-Year Plan, the number of students in technical schools is expected to reach 131,300.

8. Higher Educational Institutions

The development of general and technical education has had a good effect on higher educational institutions. Higher education is now adapted to the development of the national economy and culture. The future specialists of Rumania will have been reared on the ideals of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin. A new intelligentsia will arise from Rumanian children who will be able to carry out working class policies.

Since 1944, the number of higher educational institutions has increased about threefold, while the number of students has more than doubled. In 1938, there were 16 higher educational institutions with 41 faculties and 26,598 students. At the beginning of the 1951 - 1952 school year, there were 53 such schools with 153 faculties and 54,550 students.

To supply the demands of the national culture and economy, the following new institutions have been opened: the Coal Institute, the Mineral Products Institute, the Petroleum and Gas Institute, the Institute of Geology and Mining Techniques, the Railroad Transport Institute, the Metallurgical Institute, the Institute of Economic Sciences, and the Planning Institute. Higher pedagogical schools were opened to train teachers for Classes V-VII. Teachers of higher classes attend pedagogical institutes.

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In accordance with Constitutional provisions, higher schools and faculties using the Hungarian language were opened, including the Boylai University, a medical institute, an agronomic institute, and two dramatic schools.

9. Universities

Rumania now has four universities with day classes attended by 11,194 students and night classes attended by 649 students. Also, 3,647 students take correspondence courses, bringing the total number of students to 15,490, whereas in 1938 the total was only 6,890.

One function of the universities is to train teachers for intermediate general and technical schools, as well as for scientific research work.

The universities have the following faculties: physicomathematics, chemistry, natural sciences, geology and geography, philosophy, philology, pedagogy, history, and law.

Pedagogical departments have been opened in physicomathematics, chemistry, geology and geography, and natural sciences for teachers of these subjects in intermediate schools. Faculties of pedagogy and psychology train teachers of pedagogical schools and methodological organizations.

The university curriculum is 4 years. Bucharest University, the largest Rumanian university, is attended by 5,562 students.

10. Higher Technical Schools

To supply the great demand for highly qualified cadres, technical training has been widely developed. Three polytechnical schools with nine faculties functioned in 1938. By 1952, the three polytechnical schools had 13 faculties. There were also 13 technical institutes with 23 faculties.

The higher technical schools are of the following types: polytechnical schools with faculties of mechanics, electrotechnics, and industrial chemistry (each faculty with several divisions and groups); construction institutes; labor institutes; institutes of geology and mining techniques, petroleum and gas, railroad transportation, timber and woodworking; and institutes for the food industries and fisheries.

In 1952, higher technical schools were attended by 10,728 students, as opposed to a total attendance of 3,660 in 1938. The school curriculum is 4½ years.

11. Higher Agricultural Schools

To meet the need for larger numbers of agronomists, gardeners, foresters, zoologists, veterinarians, and agricultural machine engineers, Rumania has 11 institutes of agronomy and forestry with 17 faculties attended by 8,000 students. In 1938, such institutes were attended by 1,500 students. The school term is 4 years, except in the zoological course, which lasts 3 years, and in the veterinary course, which lasts 5 years.

12. Higher Medical Schools

In old Rumania medical service was available only to the rich. Because of economic conditions, communicable diseases were widespread. Malaria alone claimed 500,000 victims a year. Under the present regime, great attention is paid to the health of workers. There are now five medical institutes with 5-year courses. They are attended by 8,000 students.

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13. Higher Pedagogical Institutions

Before 1948, Rumania had no higher pedagogical institution. By 1952 there were six, including the M. Gorki Pedagogical Institute, which trains teachers of Russian for Rumanian schools.

Higher pedagogical institutions are divided as follows:

- a. Pedagogical institutes with 3- to 4-year courses
- b. Higher pedagogical schools with 2-year courses. These schools are attended by about 5,000 students, far from enough to meet the need. Hence, many must be trained at universities.

14. Higher Economic-Planning Institutes

The first higher economic-planning institutes were opened in time for the 1948 - 1949 school year. There are two such institutes. Because of the great need for planning specialists, the length of the school term has been temporarily set at 3 years, except for the general economic course, which lasts 4 years. The 1952 attendance at these institutes was 5,000.

15. Higher Arts Education

Higher arts education was reorganized in 1950. In 1952, there were eight institutes with 11 faculties and 28 departments. The institutes have courses in graphic arts, motion pictures, and music. There are 2,229 students in the 4- to 5-year courses.

The composition of the student body in all higher institutions has changed greatly within a short time. In 1952, over 50 percent of the students were children of workers and peasants, while only 2 percent were children of the bourgeoisie. The students take an active part in public political life. They form political and youth organizations. About 70 percent of them receive scholarships and living quarters from the state. Higher educational institutions are under the direction of the corresponding ministries. Until recently, the General Directorate of Educational Methods was under the Ministry of Education. In October 1951, however, the Council of Ministers set up a Committee on Higher School Matters, which has taken over the direction of higher technical and other schools.

In 1938, higher educational institutions had 1,945 employees, including 910 professors and lecturers. In 1951, the number had grown to 8,000, including 2,500 professors and lecturers. Talented young people, well-known engineers from industry, and the best-qualified teachers in intermediate schools are being induced to take positions in the higher schools. But the supply of new teachers is still a problem. In the 1951 - 1952 school year, postgraduate courses were organized by higher school faculties and the Academy of Sciences. New regulations were put into effect for degrees and titles.

Academy of Sciences

The Academy of Sciences was established to serve the old regime. It consisted of 45 members in three branches: literature, history, and science. It took no interest in national problems or in practical and technical progress.

In 1948, the Rumanian Workers' Party reorganized the Academy of Sciences. It was put under the direction of the Council of Ministers. The Presidium of the academy is composed of the following members: the president, six branch

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secretaries, presidents of affiliates, the first secretary of the academy, the director of the library, and the vice-chairman of the publishing committee. The Presidium is elected for 3 years. The administrative body of the Presidium is the academy secretariat, consisting of a first secretary and three secretaries appointed by the Presidium from the active membership. At present, the academy has 35 active members, 14 honorary members, and 39 corresponding members.

The six branches of the academy are as follows: (1) mathematical and physical sciences; (2) biological, agronomical, geological, and geographical sciences; (3) technical and chemical sciences; (4) medical sciences; (5) historical, philosophical, economic, and juridical sciences; and (6) linguistics, literature, and art. Secretaries, who are active members of the academy, direct these branches.

At present, 14 scientific research institutes, two affiliates (one in Iasi and one in Cluj), and a center for mineral and oil prospecting in Timisoara are connected with the academy.

Stalin's teachings on linguistics form the basis of scientific research in philology and the liberal arts. The Pavlov doctrine is used as a guide in institutes and branches dealing with medical science, while the Michurin principles have been adopted by the branch dealing with biological and agricultural sciences. The government has supplied the academy and its workers with 13 rest homes in the Carpathians and on the Black Sea shore, and with a scholars' home in Bucharest.

Reorganization of the academy has already produced positive results. For example, the academy's institutes and collectives in the public health field, aided by public health organizations, are working on control of such diseases as malaria, Basedow's disease, and tuberculosis. The number of malaria cases has been reduced to one tenth the previous number.

However, old traditions crop up at times. Complete coordination of the work of a number of institutes and collectives has not been possible, because of the conflicting interests of state and individual workers, but, at least, the academy is on the road to public and national service.

Culture Homes, Libraries, and Publications

By 1952, the number of culture homes had grown to a total of 1,700. Whereas in 1948 there were 4,809 libraries with 611,642 books, in 1951 there were 11,669 libraries with 5,839,744 books. The Society for the Distribution of Political and Scientific Knowledge is doing excellent work. A large number of the intelligentsia are taking part in lecturing and report writing.

There has also been a great increase in the number of Soviet books available to the masses. In 1944, translations were made of 23 Soviet books, of which 545,000 copies were printed. In 1950, translations were made of 862 works, of which 30,568,787 copies were printed.

Soviet pedagogical works are read widely. These works include M. I. Kalinin's O kommunisticheskom vospitany (On Communist Education), N. K. Krupskaya's O vospitany i obrazovanny (On Education and Culture), and A. S. Makarenko's works. In 1951, translations were made of 24 Soviet pedagogical books; in 1952, translations and publication of 18 more were begun, amounting to 200,000 copies.

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Table 1. Results of the 1946 - 1951 Anti-Illiteracy Campaign

<u>School Year</u>	<u>No of Schools</u>	<u>No Taught</u>	<u>No of Students</u>	<u>No Receiving Certificates</u>
1946 - 1947	991	1,878	27,489	7,402
1947 - 1948	9,669	26,473	325,657	63,961
1948 - 1949	15,291	57,658	581,296	201,838
1949 - 1950	19,834	77,810	669,445	305,871
1950 - 1951	18,731	73,517*	559,119*	279,295

* These figures do not include anti-illiteracy schools in cities.

Table 2. Development of Schools in Rumania

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Preschool Institutions</u>		<u>No of Primary Schools</u>	<u>Seven-Year Schools</u>		<u>Gymnasias</u>	
	<u>No of Homes</u>	<u>No of Children</u>		<u>No of Schools</u>	<u>No of Students</u>	<u>No of Gymnasias</u>	<u>No of Students</u>
1938 - 1939	1,577	90,780	13,654	0	0	211	29,004
1948 - 1949	2,998	157,934	14,711	3,332	284,450	212	55,657
1949 - 1950	3,711	186,807	15,103	4,124	344,794	219	57,992
1950 - 1951	4,435	199,096	15,332	4,345	399,867	223	59,903
1951 - 1952	--	236,000	--	--	466,000	223	62,480

Table 3. Composition of Gymnasial Curriculum
(hours per week)

Class	Rumanian Language and Literature	Russian Language	Other Foreign Languages	Mathematics	Physics	Chemistry	Natural Sciences	Geography	History	Constitution of Rumanian People's Republic	Psychology	Physical Culture	Drawing	Music	Total Hours Per Week
I	15	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	24
II	14	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	24
III	12	--	--	6	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	2	1	1	25
IV	8	4	--	6	--	--	2(3)	2	2	--	--	2	1	1	28½
V	9	5	--	7	--	--	2	3	2	--	--	2	1	--	31
VI	7	6	--	7	2	--	3	2(3)	2	--	--	2	1	--	32½
VII	6	4	--	6	2(3)	3(2)	2	2	3	2	--	2	1	--	33
VIII	6	5(4)	2	6	3	2	2	2	2(3)	--	--	2	1	--	33
IX	6	4	2	6	3	3	2	2	2	--	--	2	1	--	33
X	5	4	2	5	2(3)	3(2)	3	2	3	--	--	2	1	--	32
XI	4	3	2	5	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	--	32
Total	92	34½	8	67	16	14	20½	18½	19½	3	2	20	11	4	328

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Table 4. Pedagogical and Technical Schools

	School Year									
	1938 - 1939		1948 - 1949		1949 - 1950		1950 - 1951		1951 - 1952	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
Pedagogical institutions /normal schools in 1938-1939/	55	5,537	61	13,634	87	22,698	90	26,120	91	27,190
Pedagogical institutions for training kindergarten teachers	--	--	3	835	17	5,404	20	6,926	20	7,420
Technical schools	--	--	299	51,223	354	71,661	366	107,000	370	109,000

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